MORE RAILROAD COMPLAINTS

The B. & M. Replies to the Charge Preferred By a Reynolds Map.

THE M. P. CASE TO BE PUSHED

New Convicts Received at the Pen and a Number to Be Released-A Mother's Heartless Deed.

[FROM THE PEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] Some time since C. C. Wells, of Reymolds, filed a complaint against the B. & M., alleging that the road had been so constructed is to cause the water to overflow his land. The complaint was referred to the general manager's office and the board is in receipt of his reply. He says that the Bock Island is also constructing a road across the same land, and that a water passage way on the part of the B. & M. would be of no value unless a similar one is constructed by the Rock Island. The B. & M. offers to make necessary improvements if the Rock Island will co-operate.

The Lincoln board of trade seems de termined to follow up the alleged Missouri Pacific discriminathe A complaint has been prepared setting up the facts in the case, alleging that the distance from St. Louis and other to Omaha, and yet a greater rate is charged to Lincoln than to Omaha. The board of transportation will take official notice of the complaint and refer it to the national commission at Washington, when a decision is hoped for which will answer the end desired. Friday morning the commission will organize under law enacted by the late lamented legislature and elect the necessary secretaries. It is understood they have been agreed upon, but the names are to be kept secret for the present.

John Kelly, from Douglas county, one year for grand larceny; W. R. Windoner, from Douglas, one year for fergery; Thomas Ruby, from Douglas, two years for grand larceny; Joe Brown, Douglas, eighteen mouths same offense. Douglas, eighteen months, same offense; John Flynn, Dodge, eighteen months,

The following will be set free from the penitentiary on July 3: Jacob Ramge, Charles Tracy, Patrick Boyland, A. F. Peterson and William Rose. This will free them in time to celebrate the Fourth, which they are likely to do so vigorously that some of them may soon get back to the old quarters. They are given a suit of clothes and a little change for a A BAD LOT.

Mrs. Brown, living on the corner of Tenth and Y streets, is fast securing an unsavory record. She has a daughter, Berths Brown, aged about eleven years. Tuesday evening she made some kind of a bargain with Washington Johnson, a gentleman of color, by which Bertha was to go with him. Washington is a gardner at the present time and has a fruit patch a few miles south of the city. Tuesday night, in compliance with the contract made with Mrs. Brown, he came for Bertha, and though the girl protested the mother consented, and Bertha went with him, unwillingly as she says. The same night a disturb-ance of some kind in Washington's

vicinity attracted the neighbors, and on complaint Marshal Cooper came down, but found everything quiet. However, the next morning the matter was revived and Johnson put under arrest by the po-lice. He explains that he hired the girl to bick peas at 25 cents per bushel and that she was to remain until his gardening season was over. Almost equal censure is due the mother of the girl, who when she would consent that so young a girl should go to remain over night in a house alone with a colored man who does not bear the best reputation. Johnson will have a hearing and be held on a charge of rape if found guilty of any al act toward the girl, as she is under the age of consent.

NOTARIES COMMISSIONED Henry Grebe, Omaha; I. N. Dempsey; Grant, Keith county; Peter Cockvell, South Omaha; Frank E. Booth, Fre-mont; Samual Swan, Julesburgh, Chey-enne county; J. D. Sheets, Kearney county; H. F. Schultz, Platte county; D. H. Hick, Lancaster county.

Guy A. Brown and his assistant, W. H. Wheeler, expect to have a new edition of the compiled statutes ready for distribution in August. A large number went to the Crete as

sembly yesterday.

Three plain drunks appeared before his honor Judge Parsons this morning and received the customary fine. The city council is sitting as a board of equalization on the tax assessment for city purposes. Some changes will be made in individual assessments.

The new Baptist church is assuming shape. It stands at the north-west entrance to the capitol is, and is being constructed on s somewhat different plan. A frame work is first put up and sheeted, then a single layer of brick will be laid around the outside. It will be a handsome church. The Colorado delegation of Lincolnites were materially augmented yesterday. Among the forty were J. D. Calhoun and wife, well known as the fat editor of the evening State Democrat, H. D. Hathaway of the Journal, H. E. Noble and family of the Phantograph and C. L. Baum, of the Baum Hardware company. They will sojourn a month in Esty Park. Of course they paid their fare.

* * Premature decline of manly-powers, nervous debility and kindred diseases, radically cured. Consultation free. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, confidentially, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffaio, N.Y.

A PLAYFU CRANK

How Ernest V. Underhill Dosed Poor
Lo With Castor Oil and
Other Medicines.

Rosebud Agency, June 27.—The Chattanooga Commercial in a column editorial of June 18, explodes with a flourish of sweeping assertions, evidently under an immense pressure, over what it is pleased immense pressure, over what it is pleased immense with the control of the contr imagines it has found a large and robust case of crookedness at Rosebud Indian agency. The editor charges the agent and farmer with petty and grandlarceny, robbery and nearly everything eise, murder excepted. We have no friends to reward or enemies to punish in the Indian service, but we happen to know something about the affairs of that agency. We know there is t agency. We know there is foundation for the accusations of the percial, and we also know from what source that paper derived its intelligence. The fountain is cracked and the stream is muddy, and the information is entitled is muddy, and the information is entitled to no consideration whatever. We took it upon ourselves to send a representative to the agency to ascertain the facts. From reliable persons it was learned that about August 10,1885 a man by the name of Underhill, from Ohio, was appointed agency physician, during the administration of Agent James G. Wright. About a year after, at the solicitation of Dr. Underhill, Ernest V. Underhill was given a position at the agency by Agent Wright. Soon after his arrival there it was discovered that he was a hard drinker and an opium-eater. Dr. Underhill being in very poor health, and sonlined to his bed the most of the time,

the son had free access to the govern-ment dispensary, where he could revel in stimulants and anodynes of all kinds. At first he appeared to have some little control over his unnatural appetite but after his father was forced to resign and go home, he became a disgrace to the service. Colonel L. F. Spencer of New York, was appointed agent and relieved Agent Wright, October 1, 1886, and his attention was first called to the bad conduct of Ernest Underhill by seeing him partly intoxicated one day and the next he would be stupid and wholly unfit for duty. At times he would be cranky and display ungovernable tem-per and at all times he had an insane desire to stir up strife among the other employes. One of Ernest's many delusions appears to have been that in his person was combined the attributes popularly ascribed to Casar's wife and all else was "shifting sand." Pregnant with this idea he sought to impress fresh arrivals with his convictions and if his efforts failed as they usually did-they too were vile. He lacked moral qualities and showed a disposition to be vicious. During their absence and before another physician was appointed he assumed the responsibility of dispensing

medicines and in some of his fits of mental aberration he would amuse himself by giving indians tineture capsicum, Spanish fly, and croton oil. Old-red-nose, Iron-shooter, and Bear-runs-in-the-woods, complained bitteriy and said that Crazy-cat (the name given to him by the Incat, (the name given to him by the Indians) had given them medicine which had nearly killed them. On one occasion Old-man-afraid-of- his - mother - in-law, called at the dispensary for a bottle of eod liver oil, wherewith to allay a trouble some cough, and Earnest in one of his frenzied moods gave him a pint-bottleful of earbolic acid, and but for the timely in-

terference of an employe, when the Indian was about to take his first dose this noted red man would have, presently, been chasing buffalo across the plains of the new Jerusalem. During a sudden and violent attack of hallucination, he got the agent up out of bed at midnight and asked to have the police force stationed around his house as he was sure, and insisted that Crow Dog's band of Indians were coming to murder him and his family that night. About December 25 Agent Spencer thought proper to inquire into the matter and an investigation found that Mr. Underhill had drank all the alcohol, tinctures and everything that contained any stimulants and had eaten all the morphine, opium, chloral and everything possessing any narcotic properties. This at once accounted for his strange behavior and he was promptly dismissed from the service. This is the great reservoir who peddles oleomar-garine, cheese and slander in Chattanooga and furnishes the Commercial with its information.

It will be remembered that General Garfield was killed by a crank, Queen Victoria narrowly escaped being killed by a crank and that Agent Osborne of the Ponca agency was recently obliged to kill his cranky farmer. This crank was not killed but forcibly ejected from the government office and "fired" off the reservation for the good of the service.

The only way of accounting for his imposing on the Chatanooga paper is that he is a very good talker during his lucid

intervals. The charges of stealing as alleged by the Commercial is the merest kind of rot as Inspector Banister and Special Agent Parsons of the Indian department have recently visited Rosebud in their inspecting tours, and found everything very sat-isfactory. The Indians are peaceable, and making fine progress in farming, The schools are in good condition and are well attended. The agent is an intelligent, practical man, with broad views, a soul above petty larceny and is doing

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do Its propriotors tell im possibilities. plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient as surance that you will not be disappointed n the result.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers Filed June 28, 1887. L V Morse et al to the public, plat of Morse and Brunner's sub div of the ne³4 of blk 1, Myers, Richards and Tilden's add, dedication.

Patrick Ford and wife to William Beyer, lots 9 and 10, Ford's Saratoga add, wd.

Louise Hillieke to George W Hall, s³4 lot 19, blk 2, Armstrong's first add, wd. w d. Charles R Cushman and wife to Henry O'Neill, n1/4, lot 6, blk "U," Lowe's

O'Neill, n½, lot 6, blk "U," Lowe's add, w d.

Henry O'Neill to George R Lasbury, trustee north ½ lot 6, block "U,"
Lowe's add, w d.

George E Barker to Ehjah L Lyon, south ½ lot 6, block 5, Orchard Hill, w d.

Frank L Gregory et al to Edwin A Leavenworth, lot 8, block 9, Hanscom Place, w d.

Alvin Saunders et al trustees, to Elevanders et al trustees, to Alvin Saunders et al trustees, to Elevanders et al trustees, to Elevanders et al trustees, to Elevanders et al trustees, to

Evert V Smith and wife to Augusta
Abendroth, lot 8 bik 19 E V Smith's
add, wd.
Frank B Johnson and wife to Mary E
Mack. w 50 ft of e 75 ft of lot 17
Kountze's 2d add, wd.
W T Seamon and wife to Hannah
Ledingham, e 30 ft of n 80 ft of lot 4
north, bik 14 Shinn's add, wd.
John Begley sr and wife to Mary E
Mack. e 25 ft of lot 17 Kountze's 2d
add, wd
Matilda Gardiner to Lewis Roy, a
strip of land bet Kountze's 3d add
and lots 256, 257 and 258, wd.
August Cleves to Mary E Thompson
et al, lots 3 and 4, and s 16 feet of lot
2, Coburn's subdiv, wd.
Arthur Remington et al to the Public,
plat of Remington's subdiv of lots 92
and 93, and 93 feet of lot 94, Gise's
add, dedication.
John 1 Redick and wife to B F Troxel
lot 3, Gise's add, wd.
Samuel E Rogers and wife to Wells P
Drage, 40 feet of lot 3 bik 15, lmprov
asso add, wd.
Wilson T Graham to F S Blainey, lots
1 2 8 9 and 10, Fred Delones add, wd
John L McCague and wife to Wilson
T Graham, lots 18 19 20 and 21 bik 6,
West Cuming add, wd.
Frank W Hills and wife to Gea Worth
ington, lot 10 bik 1, Hawthorne add
wd.
Frank W Hills and wife to Gea Worth
ington, lot 10 bik 1, Hawthorne add
wd.
George H Boggs et al to Ellis S Clark,
lots 8 and 9, bik 5, Omaha View, wd
Kate McKinley to I. J Nickel, lots 14
and 15 bik 6, Omaha View add, wd.

8,000

ESCAPED FROM SING SING

How Convicts Get Out of the Great New York "Pen." Henry Stewart Takes French Leave Boxed up in a Laundry Case-

The Ingenuity Displayed

by the Zebra.

People living in the river towns twenty-five to forty miles north of this city are interested in a novel kind of hunting. A convict has escaped from Sing Sing, and every ne'er-do-well and many reputable but financially hard pressed citizens in that vicinity are keeping their eyes peeled in the hope that they may recapture the fugitive and secure the reward of \$50 offered by the state. Convict hunting is so rare a sport that it has not been reduced to a science, and the hunters in the present instance confine their operations to sly strolls along the river side and through the

woods, and to sharp serutiny of all tramps and hapless looking strangers generally. Few cases are on record since the opening of Sing Sing prison where the return of a convict has been effected by a citizen, but the inducement of the reward is sufficient to cause a glow of hope whenever it is known that a run-away is at large. In the course of a visit to the prison lately the writer learned from Chief Keeper James Connaughton the story of

THE RECENT ESCAPE, the first in more than two years. Keeper

Connaughton said: "This convict, Henry Stewart, was employed in the laundry. He had been there some time and so knew the ways of the prison thoroughly. To understand how he could plan his peculiar escape, which was the cleverest operation of the kind that ever happened in my experience, you must know that our laundry work is not of the job character. It is entirely upon new goods. Manufacturers send here hundreds of dozens of new shirts and the convicts prepare them for the showcase and the retail trade. I presume you may have bought many a piece put on it here. Shipments of the shirts eack to the manufacturers are made every morning. Stewart was employed in packing the cases at the time. Come to the laundry and I will show you how it is done.'

The keeper led the way to the building that has been used as a laundry since the fire destroyed the original building a few weeks ago. The cases, when ready for the freight wagon, are put into a small hallway. Several empty cases were standing there. They are of a uniform size and shape, ordinary looking boxes, about three feet and a half long by one and a half wide and two deep. The covers are easily removed or adjusted. "There," continued the keeper, "you see it was

THE WORK OF BUT HALF A MINUTE. when the under keeper's attention was momentarily directed elsewhere for him to slip off the cover of an empty case and get into it. Of course had a confederate somewhere-who we have not been able to discover. Every detail of the operation had been carefully and thoroughly attended to in advance, Not only had a hole been made in the lower end to allow of the entrance of fresh air. but the case in which he packed himself but the case in which he packed had been marked with the number that identified a case in the bill of lading, identified a case in the bill of lading. It which was to be sent on that day. was No. 85 and the genuine case of that number was left behind in the hall. Ten cases were shipped that day. When the teamster was lifting them on to his wagon he said of one of them: "This case seems to have its weight all in one end." The convict who was assisting him understood him to say that the case had more weight than the others, or something to that general effect, and replied, 'Those are Troy goods, you know,' meaning by that that the goods were of

extra heavy material. Well, nothing was thought of it then. A short time after the wagon had left for the depot one of the men came to me and said that Stewart had complained of being sick that morning and had

GONE TO HIS CELL.

And the man asked me to assign somebody to assist him in carrying cases about the laundry. I did so, and went down to the laundry to make my round of the shops. I go all through the shop twelve times a day, sometimes more, and at the laundry I asked where Stewart was. The superintendent did not know. He was not in his cell. My suspicions were, of course, aroused. Noticing a case standing in the hall, I asked what it was. 'Oh,' said the superintendent, 'that is an empty case.' I put my hand on it and found that it was packed full. 'That settles it,' I said, 'the man is gone.' Just as fast as I could go I went to the depot and hunted up the car into which the cases had been placed. There were nine there all right. The tenth, No. 85, was uncovered and empty. In it was a small saw and a chisel, and a suit of convict's dothes. Stewart was very much absent. The trick was completely successful. Somebody had furnished him a suit of

and he got out of the car in them." "Has this method been tried before?"
"Not in my experience. You may be sure that it won't happen again. I have every case examined now before it goes into the wagon."

"Are attempts frequently made?"
"No. It is seldom that ary method is tried. Prisoners will escape, however, do what we will. You see here are upwards of 1,500 men all the time. I will defy any system of prison supervision to prevent communication with each other and the outside world. One feature of this prison that makes communication this prison that makes communication outside comparatively easy, though it is no simple task, is the daily presence of 200 citizens who work here. If we should eatch a citizen in the act of secret communication with a prisoner or fix it upon him by other evidence, we should try him, and get him into the penitentiary; but that is difficult. Whenever we have the slightest suspicion that one of the citizen employes is dangerous in this respect we fire him out without ceremony, Still, convicts the world over find means of communication, and they always will. Former

ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE were made by making a rush for the gates when the citizens went home, or trying to slip out unobserved with them. That is impossible now and had been for That is impossible now and had been for a long time, for we make the rule that citizens shall not leave before the 'all-right' bell sounds, which means that all the convicts in the prison have been counted and locked up in their cells. Then the gates are opened and the citizens can go out without danger. The scheme most resorted to for escape is taking to the river. Some of them have taking to the river. Some of them have been ingenious and successful, and others simply daring and foolhardy and unsuccessful. A few years ago a convict worked in the machine shop who made elaborate preparations to get away. He invented a hat with a tube projecting from the top. It was his intention to take the water and swim to a considerable distance under the surface, getting his air to breathe through the tube, which ran from above his head to his nose and lips. He had got everything ready and had set the day. On that morning, in the course of my rounds through the shops I noticed that

HE WAS FIDGETY, lie kept looking about him, could not look at me, and yet kept watching me and blundered in his work. I asked him what was the matter. You, see, the majority of men who conceive a plan of this kind are sure to give some hint of it as the time approaches for its operation, He kept looking about him, could not look at me, and yet kept watching me and blundered in his work. I asked him what was the matter. You, see, the ma-

and we get to recognize the symptoms. He made confused answers to my questions, and I had him marched to my of-fice and searched. He were about his neck a blessing, such as Roman Catholics are accustomed to carry, and at the other end of the ribbon by which it was suspended he had attached a photograph of his wife. Tied to the picture, which rested on his back between his shoulder blades, was a letter which gave the whole thing away. It was addressed to his wife, and he had written it so that in case he should be shot in the attempt it would explain to her how it happened. a pretty fair scheme, and whether it would have succeeded if his nervousness had not betrayed him, can only be con-jectured. His name was Schell. Men have managed to

though, and not get caught. A curious case of the kind occurred during my service here. The prisoner got out of a second-story window of a building near the water's edge left all his clothes, every scrap, behind him, and disap-peared. No trace was ever discovered of him after that. Whether he was drowned or met friends who were waiting for him in a boat cannot be told, but the probability is all in favor of the latter supposition, for if he had drowned i seems reasonable to suppose that his body would have turned up some time." "Are men caught who take to the

"Yes; the last case occurred about a year ago. A man was at work in the foundry. It is not far from the north gate. A guard is constantly on the look out from a corner of the wall, and he is armed with a sixteen shooter. There also a guard on the ground at the gate similarly armed. A basin of the river lets in at that point, on the further side of which are several open buildings, in which a man might have a chance of hiding if he could get in. The convict I speak of took advantage of the moment when the under keeper was being re-lieved and slipped out of his gang. He made for the edge of the basin, keeping HIS EYE ON THE GUARD on the wall. He did not know that there

was a guard at the gate, and so took no pains to avoid being seen by him. He succeeded in escaping the notice of the man on the wall, but when he was about half way across the basin the guard at the gate caught sight of him and shouted. The convict did not reply, but kept on swimming bravely. The guard called out three times, ordering the fellow to come back, but the fugitive paid no attention. The guard was then privileged to fire at him but he refrained from doing around to the other side of the basin and intercept the convict just about as he be getting out of the water. This he did, and easily captured the man. The convict said that he had been so absorbed in keeping his attention upon the guard on the wall that he had not heard the order from the gate guard to come back. Had he heard it he would undoubtedly have returned, for the convicts believe that the guard will shoot without hesitation, and indeed he would if he saw no other way of surely preventing a man's escape. "Speaking of that north gate reminds

me of a curious thing that is a FEATURE OF THIS PRISON. Prisoners have to pass in and out there every day to and from the shops just outside. They have a habit as they pass or picking at the gate with their finger nails, each one chipping off a splinter of wood, as much as he can get in one scratch. We do all we can to prevent it, but it is nevertheless necessary from time to time to repair the gate, on account of the cavity made by so many hundred digs it with the fingers. The idea is probably that constant chipping away splinters will finally wear a hole big enough for some one to crawl through, and in this hopeless task they all take part, though even if it succeeded only one could possi bly make use of it out of the thousands who co-operate to make the hole, and chance might fix it so that one who had scheme should be the one to profit by it.'

A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

Birmingham Greatly Excited Over the Flight of Four Lovers on the Same Train.

Birmingham, Conn., has been greatly excited for some days past over a double lopement that occurred recently Henry Clayton, a married man, and Mrs Al Hancnett and Robert J. Galpin and Nellie Garling disappeared together, and nothing has been heard from either of the couples since. Clayton, who was employed in an organ factory, has been known as a good deal of a masher for the past year or two. When not at work he always dressed in the most noisy style he could attain and seemed to make a business of trying to break as many feminine hearts as possible. Some months ago he happened to meet Mrs. Hanchett on the street. He was struck with her appearance and immedi ately tried to get up a flirtation, in which he was quite successful. Mrs. Hanchett is a tall, handsomely formed woman, with a pretty face, and Clayton was much charmed with her, while she, in turn, seemed to be equally fascinated by Clay-ton's seductive smile and masherlike manners. The fliration was continued and become so marked that it was town talk. Clayton and Mrs. Hanchett acted as much like two young lovers as possible and seemed to be in each other's com-pany all the time. Finally Clayton pro-posed that they elope, and as Mrs. Hanchett was willing they took the first con-venient train for New Haven, whence they probably went to New York. Before going Mrs. Hanchett took possession of several thousand dollars worth of diamonds and \$1,500 in money. Clayton has a wife and two children, and Mrs. Han-chett also has children, which she left in Ler husband's care.

Robert J. Galpin and Miss Nellie Garling, it is thought, left town on the same train with Clayton and Mrs. Hanchett. They are supposed to be in New Haven at present. Galpin, who has been mar-ried for three or four years, has made love to Miss Garling for over six months past and had been trying hard all the time, it is said, to induce her to run away with him. Miss Garling, who is described as a fine looking girl of nine-teen, at last consented Galpin telling her that Mrs. Hanchett was about to clope

with her lover, and so, without bidding any of her friends good-bye, she packed small valise and started off with Galpin. n. The latter leaves a in destitute circumstances. Cooling Their Heels in the Corridor. Washington Letter in Baltimere American: A stranger passing along the corri-dor in front of the postmaster general's office this afternoon might have supposed that one of those old-time Maryland delegations about which he had heard so much had swooped down on the postoffice department, or that a committee of Wisconsin democrats had come on to offer their allegiance to Mr. Vilas for vice-president. Seventy-six men of vary-ing stature, form and shades of complexion, sat, stood, walked and lounged about the corri-dor, some laughing and talking, and some wearing an anxious look. They were the men who want to be postoffice inspectors, and who have just been examined by the civil service commission.

Postmaster General Vilas was going through with the task of inspecting them individually before making up his mind to make them inspectors of men, and each man was in turn called in, talked to

GENERAL BRAGG AT CORINTH A Young Soldier Ordered Shot For Disobedience of Orders-Calmly

Faces Six Muskets - Rragg's Discipline Tempered By a Soft Heart.

A Dawson, Ga., correspondent of the American Recorder, relates the following: When General Bragg's army evacuated Corinth, Miss., in 1862, there was a great deal of sickness among the soldiers, nearly one-fourth of the army being unfit for service.

Captain S. R. Weston, of company H, Fifth Georgia regiment, and myself (belonging to company E, same regiment), were on the sick list and not able to march, but still able to do light duty. So we were put in charge of the sick of our regiment, who were to be sent down on a separate train. While we were at the depot getting the men aboard and looking to their comfort, we noticed another squad to our left, as we faced the town, loading another train with quartermasters' and commissary stores, and everybody seemed to be in a hurry and in some confusion. Every straggler was put to work, and many of the sick were made to work who ought to have been in bed. Some boisterous, over-bearing fellow was bossing the job, and if he ordered a man to go to work and he refused he reported him at once to General Bragg, who seemed to be superintending the whole movement in person. Finally a young soldier came along on his way to the cars for the sick. He peared to be about twenty years of age. tall and handsome, but pale and delicate The man (or brute) commanding the work-squad saw bim, and yelled out: "Say, young man, fall in here and go to work! Heave these goods into these cars, and be quick about it."

The young man replied: "I am not able to work. If I were I would be with my company."
"Eh? won't work, ch? We'll see about that. General!" halloaed out to General Bragg, who was passing, 'here's a man who refuses to work,' pointing at the youth, who stood as firm as a rock. General Bragg stopped and gazed at the young man, his eyes blazing as no other man's eyes can blaze, and repeated the order to help load these cars at once. The young man repeated his former answer, that he was not able to work; had he been able to work he would have been able to march and would be with his command. The general's eyes seemed to flash fire

as he exclaimed:
"What! you dare to disobey my orders?"

"I do," calmly replied the young man. The general called a lieutenant of a Louisiana company of regulars doing guard duty, and said:

"Take six of your company and carry this man to that grove and shoot him." The lieutenant called out six of his men and ordered them to load their guns, and while they were doing so General Bragg beckoned the lieutenant, stepped behind a garden wall, spoke to him in a low tone not heard by any one else and walked away. The guard marched the young man to the grove, about one hundred to the right, placed him upon a stool against a large oak and started to blindfold him, which he would not permit, but took off his gold watch and chain and of the gold with a started to the started to be started to the started t and a fine gold ring from his finger, handed them to the lieutenant and re-quested him to send them to his mother, at the same time writing her name and address on a piece of paper and handing it to the lieutenant, resumed his position against the tree, and with a proud smile upon his lips, and without a tremor in his voice, he said:

"Now, sir, I am ready." The lieutenant stepped off ten paces, brought his men to "attention" and commanded, in a loud voice, distinctly heard by us: "Ready!—Aim!"

I became so weak I thought I should faint, and caught hold of a small oak for support and closed my eyes to shut out the awful deed. There sat the young man gazing into the muzzles of six muskets pointed at his heart, a single one of which might send his soul into eternity in the twinkling of an eye. He looked on as calmiy as if he was looking at a camera and simply having his photograph taken. But the lieutenant's next command was: "Recover arms!" which was willingly and promptly obeyed. The lieutenant then stepped up to the young man bade him rise, grasped his hand in admiration, returned his watch and ring which he received with a polite bow and and the word "thanks" and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing unusual had

The lieutenant and his men returned to their former position, within a few paces of where we were, and pretty soon General Bragg returned and asked:

"Where is the boy?"
"Gone," said the lieutenant. "What did you do?" asked the general. "Just exactly as you directed," replied the lieutenant. "He handed me his watch and ring to send to his mother, took his position, refused to be blindfolded, said he was ready, and never bat-ted his eyes even while we were at 'aim.' He's the bravest man I ever saw in my life." And tears came into the lieuten-

ant's eyes.
"Who is he, and where is he?" de-manded the general, evincing much interest and looking in every direction.
"I don't know," answered the lieuten-ant. "Here's his mother's name and address," handing him a slip of paper. He glanced at it, put it in his vest poc-

ket, and said:
"Well, find him. I'll promote him."
And away they went to find the young hero.

But whether they ever found him, and

When General Bragg first gave the order to shoot the young man, I suppose there were a hundred soldiers who heard it. They soon scampered away, some to work, some to hide out, and others too sick to do either, took the places assigned them in the cars. And only Captain Weston and myself, and, perhaps, two or three others, watched this episode to the end. Those others all thought, and those still living think till this day, that General Bragg had that young man shot. Bragg was, indeed, a severe disciplinarian, but not so bad at heart as many deem him.

Belle of Bourbon Ten-Year-Old Whisky. \$1.25 per quart bottle at druggists, grocers, wine merchants. As it is absolutely pure the offensive smell and taste f common whisky is absent. UNEXCELLED FOR DYSPEPTICS.

EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

How Wells-Fargo and the American Gouge Shippers. OMAHA, Neb., June 29 .- To the Editor of the BRE: A good deal of attention has been given to extortions and impositions of railroads while the biggest of all frauds—the express monopoly—has been painfully neglected. This is es-pecially true of the Wells-Fargo and American. Their methods of doing business amount to more than an imposition-highway robbery would be a more appropriate appellation. They are not satisfied with exacting schedule rates, but have served notice on consignees of goods that they will absolutely refuse to dehver consignments unless attached

charges are fully paid; no matter if the same aggregate five or ten times the actual schedule rate of charges.

Now I would respectfully inquire if the extortions and villainous methods of the express company are not subjects over which the state rathway commission have jurisdiction? Certain it is that said commission could find ample facts to justify a verdict against the Wells-Fargo company for the meanest and lowest kinds of business methods. When a corporation refuses to deliver goods to consignees upon payment of proper charges of transportation, I think it is about time to invoke the authority of law, and thus convince these corporate highwayman that while they thrive the business of the country must be permitted at least to ex-When necessary I can give specific facts of the most glaring impositions, X. X.



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Reigning Favorites n fashionable circles Our name is on every sale. J. & T. Cousins, New York



Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of Swift's Specific—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked several years ago with this hideous black cruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of

--- LEPROSY-

and consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, masses of flesh rotting off and leaving great cavities. Her fingers festered and three or four malls dropped off at one time. Her limbs contracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was reduced from 125 to 60 lbs. Perhaps some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline or ointment were used per week in dressing het sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Wolf, and commanded the safferer to her all-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the use of Swirr's Sirectric (S. S. S.), prevalled on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being relieved of the poison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the blood was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Balley continued the S. S. suntil last February; every sore was healed; she discarded chair and crutches, and was for the first time in twelve years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Balley, is in business at 174 Blackstone Street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

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or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most louthsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bot-tle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and direc-tions, and sold by all druggists for \$1.00. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON

ACHE! ACHE! ACHE! Is the cry of distress that comes up from thousands afflicted with Aching Back, Painful Kidneys, Stitch in the Side or Hip, Cramps, Strains& Pains, No remedy in the world of medicine is so elegant, grateful, speedy and efficient as the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new and perfect antidote for pain and inflammation. Belief in one minute. At druggists, 25c; five for \$1; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK



A Prominent Buffalo Physician says: BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1887
Dr Horne, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: It is something Dr Horne, Chicago, in.—Dear Sir. It is something unusual for one of the medical profession to indorse an advertised article; yet I take pleasure in informing you that one of your Electric Bells cured me of rheumatism, from which I had suffered 2years. I have recommended your invention to at least forty of my patients suffering with chronic diseases of various kinds, viz; Palpitation of the eart, nervous debility, epilepsy, rheumatism pain in the back and kidneys, etc., etc., etc. All have purchased and worn them with most gratifying results. I can highly recommend your Electric Belte as possessing great merit. Fraternally yours.

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Dr Horne-Dear Sir: I have used soveral kinds of
magnetic and Electric Belix on patients and myself.
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odds. Hence I can and do recommend yours over all
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Jan B. 1887.
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Dr W. J. Horne, Inventor-Dear Sir: I recomment
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A Minister of the German Evangelica

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Church, Says:

Church, Says:

LEIGHTON, Allegan Co, Mich., Feb3, 1837

Dr. W. J. Hyrne, Chicago, Ill—Dear Sir. Your
Flectric Belts do all you claim. One of them helped
meof dyspepsia constipation and general debility.
I would like to introduce your goods here. Will
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Residence, Middleville, Barry county, Mich. Neur algia of the Stomach Cured.

Dr. Horne—Dear Sir: I was suffering with neural girof the stomach, and medicine seemed to have no effect; even morphine did not relieve me much. The attack would begin every evening about nine o'clock and last aboutsix hours. I sent for one of your Electric Belts, got it and put it on, and havn't had the least symptom of muralgia since, I am well please Yours truly,

A.Q. HARCOURT Dr. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash-avenue



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